

by margaret mcgregor  
and ben spectator

# Law students to form common front



VOL. 62, NO. 5 MONDAY SEPT. 25, 1972 THREE CENTS

by sheldon goldfarb

## Symposium links Quebec and Latin America

Delegates to a symposium on Quebec solidarity with Latin America, held over the weekend at the Université de Montréal, passed a resolution Sunday that denounced "American exploitation through foreign investments... and Canadian complicity (in this exploitation)." The resolution also stated that forums of information and political education will be held in the future "to explain the nature of foreign investments and the political use of these investments."

Another resolution adopted at the symposium calls on the Canadian government not to join the Organization of American States. The resolution also requests that the government revise its foreign policy so that it does not end up using "the same methods and instruments of domination used by the U.S."

The resolutions followed two speeches made at the symposium Saturday: one by Pierre Jauvin on foreign investment in Latin America and in Quebec, and the other by Jorge Leon on the OAS. Other speeches during the weekend were on repression in Brazil, Haiti, and Bolivia and on the experiences of Cuba and Chile.

Jauvin, a sociologist and the author of *Underdevelopment in Quebec and the World*, cited figures to show the extent of U.S. domination through investments. Between 1960 and 1970, the U.S. had investments of \$7640 million

in Latin America and \$3160 million in Quebec. It made profits of \$21,146 million in Latin America and \$5166 million in Quebec. 62.6% of the Quebec economy is controlled by Americans, and 57.3% of the Latin American economy is U.S.-controlled.

The main area of foreign control is natural resources. 75% of Quebec's natural resources and 88% of Latin America's are U.S.-owned. Raw materials taken out by the U.S. are sold back to the supplying countries as finished products at three to five times the price.

Jauvin pointed out the "misery and repression" that resulted from U.S. domination. For instance, Quebec has 15% unemployment, and Latin America has 30%. 83% of Latin Americans live in slums; 40% of Quebecers live in slums. 86% of Latin Americans are undernourished; 52% of Quebecers suffer from some sort of malnutrition.

To maintain its domination, the U.S. uses military force and pressure. Jauvin said that there are more than 90,000 military and civilian personnel in Latin America. Also, 26,422 local police and military officers have been trained in CIA schools. That figure includes 20 men from Quebec.

Jorge Leon, a student from Ecuador, also touched on this point in his talk. He pointed out that the OAS has been used as

continued on page 3

Today is a day of organization for Quebec law students as they decide what course to pursue in their present conflict with the Quebec Bar Association.

There will be a meeting tonight at 7:30 with three representatives attending from each of the five law schools; Université de Montréal, McGill, Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Laval, and the three Bar Schools, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa to form a common front. The students of L'Association des Etudiants en Droit of the Université de Montréal will gather together at nine this morning, to make preliminary plans for the meeting.

These meetings will decide the strategy the students will take concerning the Bar Examinations which are necessary to enter the legal profession in Quebec. A growing state of tension has existed for a long time between the Quebec Bar Association and students aspiring to become lawyers due to these exams.

The students claim that the Bar

has purposely limited the number of people entering the legal profession to ensure its privileged position. Only 42 per cent of the BCL graduates who wrote the last set of Bar exams were admitted to the Bar. Thus the undergraduate law students of Quebec and the graduates who have not yet been accepted to the Bar, fearful that their years of study may be in vain, sent an ultimatum two weeks ago to the Bar Association calling for the abolition of the Bar exams.

Jean Moisan, the batonnier of the Bar, refused to consider the demand. "Law rules and resolutions of the Bar oblige us to hold exams", he stated "and you must understand that our answer to your request must be negative."

Moisan's decree was handed down on Thursday, one day before the latest set of Bar Exams were to be written. Responding to the batonnier's refusal, the graduates who were to write the exams on Friday boycotted them, and instead demonstrated

at the Palais de Justice. They were joined by undergraduate law students from the Université de Montréal and McGill. In all, there were over a thousand demonstrators.

At an emergency meeting of the McGill Law Undergraduate Society Friday at 9 am, a resolution was passed unanimously to boycott all classes that day "to show our support for the action of the Bar students." Present at the meeting was one of these students, Jean Thibeault, who told of the pressures on the bar students. He explained that they have to regurgitate all that they have learned during their university career in six exams.

These are three hours long, and are written two a day over a period of three days. Another facet of the exam that Thibeault pointed out as unfair is that the weight assigned to each question is not decided until the day the exam is marked. Thus students have no idea of how much time they

continued on page 9

## Liberation School forms core study groups

by vivien jeffrey

Close to 60 people met last Saturday at McGill to organize the core study groups of Liberation School around the Marxist Studies and Quebec Liberation Divisions.

Students and non-students discussed possible study guides consisting primarily of readings from Marx, Lenin and Mao Tse-Tung. A supplementary reading list of Marxist-Leninist theory and historical analyses of Quebec Liberation, the American Labour Movement, and the Chinese and Russian revolutions, was also presented.

Participants then divided into small study groups under leaders chosen for their practical experience and basic theoretical background. One study group will be conducted in French in order that Anglophones develop a working knowledge of the language.

At the closing session participants unanimously decided to condemn the Administration for the savage beating of 3 members of the McGill Student Movement. In a public statement, the School recognized that the incident was not "a series of incredible accidents" but rather another chapter in the Administration's "long and continuing history of political repression against progressive campus groups and individuals".



daily photo by jean michel joffe

OVER 1000 Law students demonstrated Friday at the Palais de Justice against the Quebec Bar Association. They are forming a common front to fight for the abolition of the bar exams.



# LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

TO DISCUSS  
THE STUDENT  
STRIKE IN  
THE LAW  
FACULTY  
WE CALL  
UPON CLARENCE  
D'ARREAU,  
MEMBER OF  
THE QUEBEC  
BAR.

LET THERE  
BE NO  
BEMOANING  
OF THE  
BAR.

THE FAILURE  
RATE FOR  
THE LAST  
BAR EXAM  
WAS 58%.  
WHAT ACCOUNTS  
FOR SUCH A  
HIGH LEVEL  
OF LOW  
SCORES?

SIMPLY THIS,  
THESE KIDS  
TODAY ARE  
STUPID.  
WHY, LOOK  
AT THEM.  
THEY DON'T  
EVEN GO  
TO CLASSES.

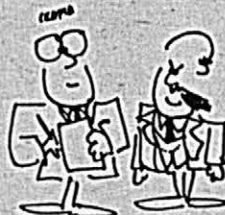
THE STUDENTS  
CLAIM THAT  
THE EXAMS ARE  
GRADED UNFAIRLY,  
THAT THEY AREN'T  
TOLD WHAT EACH  
QUESTION IS  
WORTH, AND  
THAT IN FACT  
THIS ISN'T  
DECIDED  
UNTIL THE  
EXAMS ARE  
BEING  
GRADED.

HUMPH.  
THEY SHOULD  
ANSWER TEN  
POINT QUESTIONS  
AS WELL AS  
THEY ANSWER  
THIRTY POINT  
QUESTIONS.

STRICTLY  
FOR RECORD-  
KEEPING PUR-  
POSES. IT  
HAS NOTHING  
TO DO WITH  
SCORING.  
BUT DON'T  
ASK ME,  
ASK MY  
FIRM'S NEW  
JUNIOR  
MEMBER. WHO?

MY NEPHEW,  
DUFUS DUFUS,  
HOW DID YOU  
FIND THE  
BAR EXAM?

IT WAS  
TOUGH, I  
TOOK THE  
METRO ALL  
THE WAY  
TO CREMAZIE  
BEFORE I  
REALIZED  
I WAS  
GOING THE  
WRONG  
WAY.



## 3 STEPS TO GREAT STEREO...

1. Read the September, 1972 issue of Audio Magazine.
2. Read the test reports comparing 14 small speakers.  
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## today

Notice to all those wishing to place notices in the Today column: there is one and only one way to do this. Write your blurb on the sheets already provided in the Today drawer, once for each day you wish it to appear. Entries on scrap paper with multiple entry dates scrawled on them will be fed to the cockroaches.

**SAVOY:** Auditions for the Gondoliers by Gilbert and Sullivan. Union B26-27, 7-10 pm.

**LEGAL AID:** Union 412, 3-7.

**COMMUNITY MCGILL:** Information and interviews for volunteering in hospitals and half-way houses, homes for the aged. Union 414, 11-4 pm.

**JEWISH FREE UNIVERSITY:** Opening lecture: Prophetic Judaism, Lavy Becker, 3460 Stanley, 7:30. Auto Mechanics, Steve Gilbert, 3460 Stanley, 8:00. Israeli dancing, Union ballroom. Course: Tenant rights-landlord responsibilities, John Feldman and Arthur Ross, 3460 Stanley, 7:30. Eccentric Jewish communities, Yossi Levy 5950 Cote Des neiges, 8:00.

continued on page 5

## GOLF

All full time male students interested in playing on the McGill Golf Team, and have a handicap of 10 or less, are asked to contact Bob Dubeau, room 6, in the Currie Gym immediately.

## cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada, Maritimes, & Florida  
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DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.  
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Tel: 937-2816

## McGill Debating Union



## ELECTION FORUMS

Monday, Sept. 25th  
1 PM

**NDP**  
**Bob Keaton**  
**Charles Taylor**  
**Pierre de Bellefeuille**

Tuesday, Sept. 26th  
1 PM

**Liberals**  
**Bud Drury**

Wed., Sept. 27th  
1 PM

**Conservatives**  
**Michael Meighen**

ALL EVENTS IN  
UNION BALLROOM



# what's what

## WEST INDIAN SOCIETY

General meeting Wednesday Sept. 27, 7:30 pm, Union 458. All West Indian students are invited.

## LES AMIS DE POTHIER

Les Amis de Pothier (Section McGill) vous invitent à célébrer avec eux le bicentenaire de la mort du grand juriste français Robert-Joseph Pothier.

Le Comité du Bicentenaire a organisé de nombreuses manifestations culturelles qui se dérouleront tout au cours de l'automne.

Nous inaugurons les activités par un concours ouvert à tous les étudiants de la Faculté de Droit; il s'agit de trouver la date exacte de la mort de Pothier. Les réponses doivent parvenir au Président "pro tempore" des Amis de Pothier avant le 29 septembre 1972, au Bureau des Affaires étudiantes. Il faut indiquer ses sources.

Le gagnant sera désigné Président "honoris cause" du Comité du Bicentenaire, et recevra un livre d'au moins cent pages, don de l'Armée du Salut.

## SAVOY SOCIETY

The Savoy Society is now holding auditions for its 1972-73 production. This year's show will be *THE GONDOLIERS*, by Gilbert & Sullivan. The Savoy Society is the

oldest student group in Canada producing the works of G. & S. This is our ninth annual production; previous operas performed include *HMS PINAFORE*, *THE SORCERER*, and *RUDDIGORE*.

Information for auditions is posted on the Savoy notice board in the right hand side of the Union lobby. Interested people can either prepare their own material or can come without preparation, as an alternative to the posted instructions. People may audition either for chorus or for leads.

Those interested in joining the technical staff (stage crew, costumes, etc.) should leave their names with the producer.

The dates are: Monday-Wednesday, Sept. 25-27; Friday Sept. 29, and Monday-Tuesday, October 2-3. All auditions will be held in Union B26-27; from 7-10 pm.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS

Officers of the Department of Manpower and Immigration will be present at the University on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1972, to interview all foreign students registered in the University in order to revalidate their student visas.

Interviews will take place in Room 123-124 of the University Centre, 3480 McTavish Street, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Students are asked to take the following three items with them to

the interview: i) Passport, ii) Proof of sufficient funds, and iii) McGill student card.

## STOP NIXON!

*McGovern* for President-Montreal would like to remind all U.S. citizens 18 years of age or older and living in Canada that they are eligible to vote in the November election.

This presidential election is vitally important and every person should make a responsible effort to vote and have his or her voice heard. Absentee voters in the past have decided the election in key states.

Recent changes in the federal election laws guarantee to absentees the right to vote in presidential elections regardless of previously existing state laws. Absentees must register in the state and city or town of their most recent residence. They may do so regardless of whether they were previously registered there.

Time is of the essence. Deadlines for registering in most states are fast approaching. For additional information on registering and on obtaining absentee ballots, you may phone *McGovern* for President at 695-1280 weekdays between 9 and 5, and at 766-4836 or 481-3547 evenings and weekends.

# News from societies

## The Post-Graduate Students' Society

One of the largest faculty societies at McGill is the Post Graduate Students Society with 2500 members. The membership consists of students enrolled in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research together with students from the School of Graduate Nurses. Those who do not fall into the above categories apply for associate membership, which includes all the privileges of regular membership except the right to vote and hold office within the society. This alternative is open to faculty members, post-doctorate fellows and other persons deemed suitable by the executive.

The PGSS exists as an autonomous body within the McGill Students' Society and is governed by a six man executive and a Council made up of elected representatives from 55 departments. Elections for Council are held annually in the first two weeks of October. The governing bodies concern themselves with important problems affecting graduates: fee hikes for foreign students, the relationship of PGSS to the Students' Society and the taxation of scholarships. An invited government spokesman will speak on the subject at McGill this November. PGSS organizers also plan a mid-week lecture series with speakers from the McGill community starting in November and entertainment evenings featuring folk singers and Indian music.

The PGSS has been in existence for approximately 40 years but it was not until 1969 that it acquired its own house at 3650 McTavish Street. The first steps to establish a Graduate Centre were taken in 1951 when a trust fund was set up by the Society

with the assistance of the late Dr. David Thomson, then Dean of Graduate Studies, after whom the centre is named. After the Board of Governors made available part of Thomson House, the plan was brought to fruition and the trust fund was used to renovate and luxuriously furnish the Centre. The principal attraction of the Graduate Centre is the only student bar on campus. Those who patronize the bar are required to produce identity cards and register guests in accordance with Quebec Liquor Board regulations. The loss of the QLB licence would be a disaster for the PGSS. Bar profits are used to finance social activities, including regular Saturday night dances and the "Happy Hours" from 4-6 pm Friday evenings when drinks are sold at reduced prices. Thomson House also offers a TV lounge, reading room, music listening room, and facilities for billiards, ping-pong and assorted board games. Beginning in 1973 the PGSS will assume responsibility for the second floor of Thomson House and will turn it into a large ballroom for various cultural activities.

All is not idyllic at the PGSS however; it claims to be plagued by an apathetic membership and increasing financial burdens. PGSS has also created controversy among other post-graduate faculties excluded from the use of its facilities including Medicine, Dentistry, Undergraduate Law and G1 Education. With other faculties clamouring unsuccessfully for admittance and the continuing problem of inadequate finances and participation from its own members no one has yet come up with the obvious solution.

This article was written by Melvin Croucher, President of the PGSS.

by arnold bennett

# Chile between two "little red books"

The dilemma of Chile's Popular Unity government is that it is forced to follow two "little red books"—its own electoral programme and the Chilean constitution.

This was one of the aspects of the Chilean experience communicated by Yves Vaillancourt yesterday to the Colloquy on Quebec Solidarity with Latin America at the Université de Montréal. Vaillancourt, a political science professor at the U de M, visited Chile last spring.

Vaillancourt criticized press coverage of Chile for "systematically camouflaging the reasons and the background behind the events."

For example, violence and deaths in Chile in the past few weeks have been reported in the press. But what is not said is that the agents of violence are extreme right-wing commandos and that the dead are peasants, workers and students. A demonstration by 250,000 people against President Salvador Allende's government back in April received a front-page headline in *Le Devoir*, while the story of a pro-Allende demonstration

by 400,000 Chileans was buried in the inside pages.

Vaillancourt then proceeded to analyze the Popular Unity government and its programme. He maintained that Popular Unity is not a party of the workers nor a coalition of workers' parties. Rather it is a "popular front" of workers' parties (the Socialists and Communists) and petit-bourgeois parties (the Radicals and Social Democrats) "in which the hegemony belongs to the proletariat."

Popular Unity was on the offensive from the time of its surprise electoral victory in September 1970 to December 1971. In this period it launched an offensive against interests of the multinational corporations and of the Chilean big bourgeoisie, nationalizing mines, key industries and banks and redistributing the land. "Private property" clauses in the constitution require the passage of general legislation in order to expropriate particular enterprises, and the bicameral legislature was and is dominated by the opposition Christian Democrats. But up to the end of 1971 Allende was able

to avoid the need to pass legislation by reinterpreting long-forgotten laws passed by a short-lived socialist government in the 1930's.

In January 1972 the government was forced onto the defensive. Two Christian Democratic Senators presented a "constitutional reform" bill which aimed at blocking the reapplication of old laws. Their bill also called for non-strategic industries to be put under the management of the workers. Allende was forced to use his presidential veto in order to head off these obstructionist measures.

Vaillancourt explained that the "autogestion" (workers' self-management) aspect of the Christian Democratic program was in fact a ploy to block the creation of a planned economy. Under the programme of "cogestion" the workers would control the internal workings of their factories, while the presence of government representatives on the factory councils would ensure the integration of the enterprises into the economy. Under the Christian Democratic version of "autogestion," however,

"egocentric cooperatives" would exist in isolation.

According to one member of the audience, "autogestion" might be the most advanced stage of production in a socialist society, but Chile is not yet a socialist society. Such a system of production, implemented at the present time, "would fractionalize and disorganize the working class."

Centralization, Vaillancourt pointed out, can be either good or bad. In a capitalist society like

Quebec, Bill 65, which centralizes community services under government control, is dangerous. Because the government represents capitalist interests, legislation like Bill 65 means the intrusion of capitalist interests into the activities of citizens and communities. But in a socialist system the intervention of a government to organize community services would be a good thing—it would help workers to defend their interests.

## Symposium...

continued from page 1

the basis for mutual defense pacts between the U.S. and Latin American countries, and these become a "means of control over the armies of Latin America."

Leon elaborated on the role and the history of the OAS, which he described as "a tool for accomplishing the aims of U.S. foreign policy." He showed that the roots of the OAS go back to the time of the Monroe Doctrine, which declared that nothing could be done in South America without U.S. approval. Since that time, the U.S. has gained control of its

southern neighbours through trade treaties, customs agreements, and political treaties.

Leon also gave examples of U.S. expansionsim. For instance its annexation of Texas, California, and Puerto Rico and its interference in Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic.

Leon added that Canada's recently obtained observer status in the OAS showed that she is supporting U.S. domination in Latin America and is seeking to participate in this domination.



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**MISCELLANEOUS**

Announcing Jazz Dance Classes—fall season. Given by Maryann B. Joffe, New York professional dancer. Phone: 481-8933, 487-7306.

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Reliable graduate student with truck. Move anything anytime, anywhere. Cheapest rates—Tim between 5-6:30, 486-0502.

Management Freshmen Week: Activities all week, consult information booth in SBB and read commerce communique for more details.

S.C.M.—Yellow Door Coffeehouse: Get fed cheap!! Lunch every day, 12-2 PM—35c Hot Plate, plus loads of other goodies.

Would the person who borrowed my silver Parker fountain pen at registration Friday morning please, call Pat at 842-7638.

MEN'S JUDO—Seniors start Sept. 25th, Novices Oct. 2nd. Mon. and Wed., 5:30-7:30, Judo Room SAC Gym. Novices Wear T-Shirts and Shorts.

Announcing the first annual management olympics. Everyone is invited. Monday, September 25th, at 3 P.M. on Lower Campus. Win Prizes!!

McGill Outing Club open meeting Tuesday, September 26, Union Ballroom, 7:30 P.M. Free refreshments and movie.

Yavneh—Outings, lectures on controversial issues, Chevra Building. Visit our Yavneh booth at Hillel House, 3460 Stanley between 12-2 PM this week.

ABORTIONS—non-profit, information and referrals—Montreal and New York. Women's Help Organization. 2121 St. Mathieu, 935-2517, 931-3177.

**WANTED**

Small and large accumulations and collections of old and new comic books wanted. Highest prices paid. Phone Bob, 482-1984 evenings.

Urgent—Babysitter required near campus for girl, 14 months old. 2-1/2 days a week. Please phone 677-2112 after 6 PM.

Tutor for Grade 9 boy in English, French, Mathematics. Start immediately, Montreal West. 482-7109.

Babysitter required: Tuesday 1-5:30. Some experience with toddlers necessary. 849-6860.

ACTRESSES AND ACTOR for feature film. Two beautiful young girls, ages 18-23, needed for low budget film. Previous experience not essential. Also actor aged 21-25 to play good-looking villain. Nude scenes required. Reply promptly, mailing photos and full information including age and physical description to: Cinema 2000, 755 Montpelier, Apt. 307, Montreal 379.

I want to share a place in the Park Ave.-Villeneuve area with one or two people. Call 933-9680.

Suede leather jacket, in good condition. Will pay cash. Call John evenings, at 937-7952.

**FOR SALE**

Lab coats on sale: Room 129 McIntyre Building. Mens and ladies coats—all sizes available—open 8:30 A.M.—4:30 P.M.

KHARMANN GHIA, Volkswagen. 1968 convertible. 4 speed floor shift. Excellent condition \$1300 negotiable. Information 392-8902 or 737-9647 nights.

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Paperbacks: Sci-fi and detective. 25 cents and up. Call 843-5326 after 7:00 pm.

**LOST**

Black wallet. Keep money but return wallet with ID cards to porter, Arts Building. PLEASE.

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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## GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

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## MCGILL GUIDANCE SERVICE

## MCGILL READING CENTRE OFFER READING EFFICIENCY COURSE

Contact 392-5119 or visit  
522 Pine Avenue West  
before October 1st.

COMMUNITY

## MCGILL

To acquaint new students with our programs and old volunteers with new programs, we will be having lunch meetings Sept. 27, 28, 29. Our guests will be representatives from:

Wed. 27th, 12:30-2 pm.

Community Services, Douglas Hospital  
Social Service Dept., Montreal Children's Hospital  
Pointe St. Charles Clinic

Thursday 28th, 1-2 pm.

Studies Dept., Montreal Children's Hospital  
Children's Service Center  
Play Dept., Montreal Children's

Friday, 29th, 1-2 pm.

Speech Therapy, Jewish General Hospital  
Play Dept., Montreal Children's Hospital  
Child and Adolescent Clinic

All meetings will be held in the lounge, Rm. 307, on the third floor of the Union. Anyone interested in volunteering is encouraged to come to the meetings and ask questions. Further information is available at Union 414 or 392-8980 between 11 and 4 pm.

# Students' Society

## BY-ELECTIONS

October 11th, 1972

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR THE POSITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES:

1. Representatives from the following Schools and Faculties must be students who are in their penultimate or final year at McGill, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

### ARTS & SCIENCE

1 Representative from either faculty

### ENGINEERING

2 Representatives

### ARCHITECTURE

1 Representative

### EDUCATION

1 Representative

### MUSIC

1 Representative

### NURSING

1 Representative

2. Representatives of the following Society must have completed at least one year at McGill University.

### P.G.S.S.

2 Representatives

\*All nominations must be signed by 25 students of the Faculty or School concerned, or 25% of the students of the Faculty or School, whichever is less, and countersigned by the nominee with his address and phone number.

\*\*Nominations must contain only those words contained in the revised Electoral By-Laws, (as on page 104 of this year's Student Handbook).

\*\*\*All nominations must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society, Myron Galloway, by

4 P.M. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1972

Kathy Grant  
Chief Returning Officer



**today**

continued from page 2

**DEBATING UNION:** Election forum: NDP: Bob Keaton, Charles Taylor, Marie-Andrée Bertrand. Union ballroom, 1 pm.

**MEN'S JUDO:** Seniors only. Judo room, SAC Gym, 5:30 pm.

**SCM-YELLOW DOOR:** Music tonight-Ross Howlaway; hoot every Sunday. Lunch daily, 12-2 pm, 35c. Legal aid, Tuesday night, 7-10 pm. Psychiatric clinic, Monday night, 7-9.

**MANAGEMENT OLYMPICS:** Lower Campus, 3 pm.

**ACE:** Free tutorials for E1 and E2 Engineers. McConnell room 117, 12-3.

**ENGLISH DEPT. FILM SERIES:** D.W. Griffith, five biographical films, 25c. FDA Auditorium, 4 pm.

**BIOLOGY STUDENTS UNION:** Dissection kits for sale in our new office. Stewart N 2/8, 1-2 pm every day. Cost \$5.50 and \$8.00. Also last year's course evaluation results are posted. See how well your profs did.

**WAA JOGGING MARATHON:** All women students invited to participate. Every day until Oct. 4, anytime the Currie gym is open. Jog on the stadium track or Currie gym.

**AMATEUR RADIO VE2UN:** First meeting. Everyone interested in joining the staff or in subscribing to the free telegram service service welcome. Union 401, 1 pm.

**CHESSE CLUB:** Our club is now open 5 days a week. Try it, you'll like it! Union B-26, 2 pm.

**PLAYER'S CLUB:** Open house. for anyone interested in the theatre. 12-2 pm, Union theatre (third floor Union).

**LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY:** General meeting to organize society and discuss activities for present year. Union 307, 4 pm.

**BLOOD DRIVE:** General meeting for staff and volunteers. Please attend. Union 464, 7:30 pm.

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*300 Sheets loose leaf	79c
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Debating  
Union**

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one of the following times:

Tuesday, 7 p.m., Union B-42  
Wednesday, 7 p.m., Union B-42

Thursday, 1 p.m., Union B-42

**PRO MUSICA**

25th Anniversary

Sunday, 4:30 p.m.

Oct. 1— Julliard Quartet and John Graham, viola  
(1 ticket \$6 — Students \$2.50)Oct. 29— Ilse & Nicolas Alfonso, duo-guitarists  
(1 ticket \$5 — Students \$2)Nov. 12— New York Brass and Woodwind Ensemble  
(11 musicians) — 1 ticket \$5 — Students \$2Nov. 26— Pierre Fournier, cello — Leon Pommers, piano  
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SATURDAY, Sept. 30

7:00 THE CLOWNS (Fellini, 1971)

9:30





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# To market, to market...

A letter from the Management Undergraduate Society (MUS) executive published in last Thursday's *Daily* assures us that "Any one who attends our lectures would be aware of the importance we attach to the moral, ethical and social implications of business affairs."

The letter goes on to state "...we feel it is more advantageous to improve the quality of our future managers and administrators, in an effort to make business more sensitive to the needs of the people."

Before commenting on the MUS statements, we would like to quote Principal Bell. In reply to a question put by the *Daily* he said: "The ... faculties generally speaking can take in the qualified students that apply, and their expansion or contraction is essentially determined by how many qualified students apply. In other words, it is a supply and demand thing."

Both the MUS Executive and Principal Bell fail to make the crucial distinction between *effective or market demand* and *human or social need*.

In general terms, we may say that individuals have needs for food, for leisure, for the esteem of their fellows, for productive and fulfilling work. Collective needs are social justice and a culturally and politically harmonious community. Some needs are not even felt needs; while the hungry millions in the world are excruciatingly aware of their lack of food, clothing and shelter, perhaps only a doctor could discover that these people suffer from certain physiological deficiencies.

Effective or market demand, on the other hand, is simply the existence in a market economy of buyers who are in the market place, have money in hand, and are prepared to spend it for a particular commodity. Demand is said to be effective when it is capable of eliciting a response in the form of a supply.

What we question here is the claim that a market demand automatically expresses a human or social need. Such a claim is nothing but an ideological rationalisation for whatever desires happen to be backed by enough money or power to translate them into effective demands.

The consequence of this rationalization for a society based on nonegalitarian principles is obvious: the need of those who lack monetary resources remain unfulfilled.

In Quebec today, there is a great need for cheap, well-made, well-designed housing. But little or no profit is to be made in such low-cost construction although expensive housing returns a fine profit. Here a very crucial human and social need fails to express itself in a market demand capable of eliciting an adequate flow of investment capital.

The demand for managers and administrators at the present moment in Quebec is due entirely to the expansion of American investment. We will repeat here what the *Daily* pointed out to Principal Bell during our conversation with him: "At the present time, U.S. monopoly capitalists are seeking to expand their operations in the province. They need home-grown talent to manage their business for them, and the Quebec government is determined to give them just that."

If someone speaks of the "demand" for managers as one to which McGill University should respond, he is overtly or covertly endorsing the increased Americanization of the Quebec economy. And who can deny that any new American capital will ignore those human needs which return low profit? Once again, the distinction between the market demand and the social need is crucial.

The MUS executive and Principal Bell must realize that responsiveness to market demand and the interests of business conflicts with the needs of the majority of the people. Researchers in business schools are busy devising ways to establish "good industrial relations", which essentially means efforts to create an atmosphere in which strikes and other "symptoms of discontent" in the factories and plants are avoided.

The central guiding force in all such research is to raise productivity, which means to increase profit. George C. Homans, a Harvard sociology Professor, in his book *Fatigue of Workers* describes a study conducted at Hawthorne (Chicago) by the Western Electric Company in collaboration with the Harvard School of Business Administration, and funded by

the National Research Council. Homans provides the following description of the research:

"Two groups of employees doing similar work under similar conditions were chosen and records of output were kept for each group. The intensity of light under which one group worked was varied, while that under which the other group worked was held constant. By this method the investigators hoped to isolate from the effect of the other variables the effect of changes in the intensity of illumination on the *rate of output*."

After a complicated series of experiments, the researchers reached the following conclusions:

"...in the building of good industrial relations it makes little difference what measures are taken to improve working conditions as long as the rank and file realize what the purpose of the measure is. *The important factor is the conviction of the workers that the management is concerned about their welfare.*" (emphasis added).

The hypocrisy of the above statement cannot be lightly ignored. Its "moral, social, and ethical implications" are obvious.

But what is most disturbing is the fact that such studies are not uncommon. In fact, they reflect the central trend in business studies.

Glancing through this year's calendar of our own Faculty of Management, we find the following course descriptions:

**BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE II:** An introduction to organizational behaviour. The social psychology of organizations, the relationship of man to the organization in which he works, his motivation attitudes and involvement in his work...

**BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE III:** ...Contributions of psychology, sociology, and economics towards solving organizational problems of adaptation, authority and power, conflict resolution etc.

Euphemism cannot hide the fact that our future managers and administrators are taught the principles of behavioural science not with the idea of sensitizing them to the needs of the people, but to condition them to respond to the needs of business.

Nesar Ahmad

## letters

### American Advice

Sir,

As an American recently arrived here at McGill I thought I would share with you a few pertinent comments on the recent beatings. Some are my own and others were heard on various meanderings:

"It's such a joy to come to Canada where they only beat up and mutilate people but don't shoot and kill them."

or: "As usual, Canada is behind the Americans. While you're up here having people just nastily beaten up, we're way ahead in the U.S. We kill those radicals and

weirdos; keeps the country pure, don't you know."

or: "If you want to become Americanized pick up the good things (what few there are) not the worst possible ones like beating people up."

or: To the administration: "If you can't be good fascists, don't be fascists at all. If you're going to fool around with repression, political intimidation, nastiness and other good stuff (whatever turns you on) then be honest or at least good at it. Nothing worse than a sloppy fascist, we always say. So don't be wishy-washy. Get advice. Go to training camp or something or contact the following experts: The Ohio National Guard; the Chicago Police Department; the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department; the White House and/or Justice Department, Washington, D.C.; George C. Wallace, Montgomery, Alabama.

Fitchberg Fats

### Kingsbury at the bar

Sir,

It is interesting to see how the Law Faculty has responded to the fact that large numbers of its students flunked their Bar exams. They are now worried about "the integrity of the law degree." They respond with the usual insane academic numbers ploy—now three fourths of the courses taken have to be passed rather than two-thirds, and other such irrelevant nonsense which has nothing to do with the quality of the students they are producing.

Tests don't necessarily test anything—whether law school exams or Bar exams. It is highly doubtful that very many successful and competent lawyers already on the Bar could repeat their passing of the Bar exams if you sat them down tomorrow to take one. Probably 95% of Quebec's practicing lawyers would have flunked last year's Bar

exam. We'll never know because you can bet your last dollar that Quebec's practicing lawyers will never test out their own exam on themselves first.

If a Bar exam is to be valid, all practicing lawyers considered competent by their peers should be able to pass it, and non-lawyers should not be able to pass it.

If McGill's law degree is in question, and the present staff certainly are making that assumption, it is because lawyers are conservative to the point of saving what has demonstrably failed. A precedent which has created injustice and havoc must be saved because it is a precedent; some damn fool lawyer did it once so now all lawyers have to do that forever. Pedagogically, McGill's law faculty is stuck with an obsolete learning philosophy that wastes people and rewards incompetence and spends unwisely a lot of money to create

that level of mediocrity.

I know of no sound educational institution that keeps and uses records of flunks. If you want competence, if you want excellence, you design an administrative apparatus that rewards competence and excellence.

The albatross around the necks of the lawyer-professors which forces them to pay so much attention to flunks is the course system. The course system has nothing to do with learning. It is merely an administrative convenience that was designed before the invention of the typewriter. There are dozens of alternate ways to administer learning. Any institution which is aware of the nature of the human learning process does not use courses. They use some concept akin to the Learning Center where a student works on problems and concepts until he becomes competent. Then his competence is recorded. When

continued on page 9



# An interview with Vice-Principal Pedersen

the one that I think personally from my point of view is the key one, that is, the dissemination of knowledge through teaching and through publication and that kind of thing... The changing emphasis of the university as an institution is that more and more it is called upon in a systematic way, and in a planned way to meet particular needs in society, that is the development of manpower along certain lines. Not only that, the development of values for society as it exists and so on.

**Dally:** Essentially, you're talking about two different things. On the one hand, you're saying the university is a transmitter of objective knowledge and skills—

**Pedersen:** —only in one sense, that's only a small part of what it does.

**Dally:** I see, because that would imply its "true academic purpose"... But what you've stressed heavily before is that the university must serve society's needs.

**Pedersen:** Uh-huh...

**Dally:** Given the fact that we live in a capitalist society, how exactly does the university serve capitalism?

**Pedersen:** Well, I don't think the university does serve capitalism, and I don't think it attempts to serve capitalism as such.

**Dally:** But you stated before that the university must serve society—

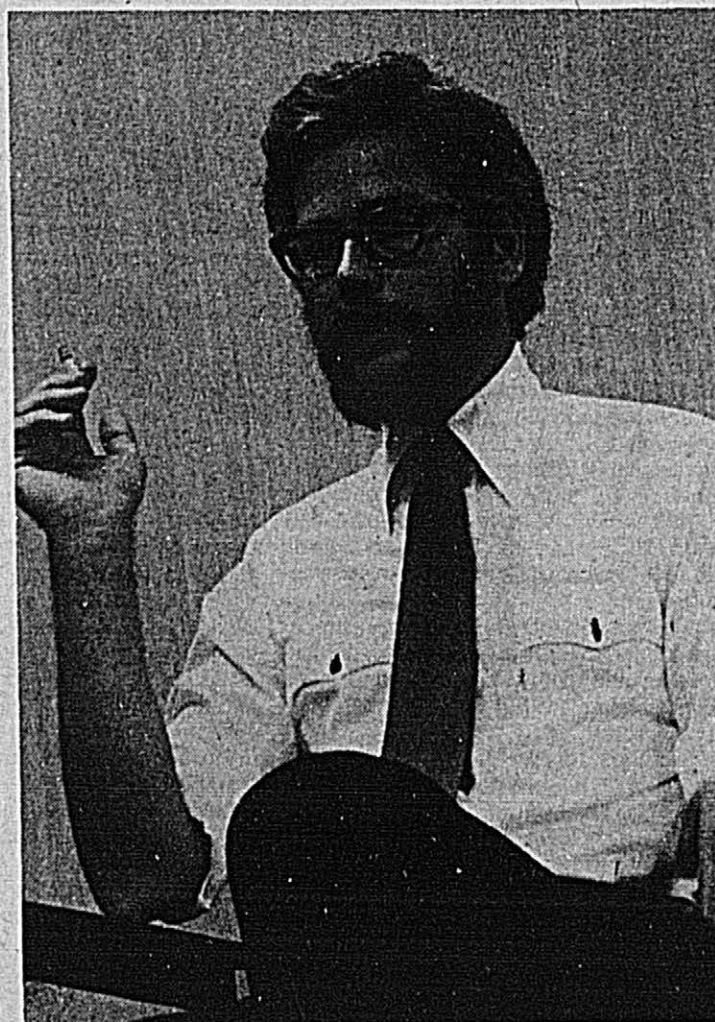
**Pedersen:** I said the university must be—well, first of all it has to fit in with other organizations or institutions. If it does not it will be replaced.

**Dally:** And those organizations are designed to serve society.

**Pedersen:** Yes. Well, some organizations—some institutions—I'd rather talk about institutions in the sociological sense, rather than organizations because I think that the institution of education being a totality which includes the university at one end and the primary school on the other. Its role is to take the people who are not yet in society and somehow get them into society. In playing that role, it's caught up with two problems. It's caught up with the problem of getting the people whom it's fitting into society similar enough to society as it has existed in order that they can play a part in it, but it also has a role in attempting to see where society is moving and providing it with new ideas and new directions...

Although the university has to be sensitive to immediate needs because its resources are being controlled by people who are concerned with immediate needs and if it's to survive it has to take that into consideration, at the same time the university is an important place where ideas are to be generated...

library and our people and so on who are experts, and we try to hire people in order to make sure that we have a good balance of that sort of thing. The second is in the generation of new knowledge, and I think that points to the research function of the university... And the third thing and



dally photos by john marrett

When Dr. Michael Oliver, moving on to bigger and better things, left McGill to become President of Carleton University, the prestigious post of Vice-Principal (Academic) was left deserted. Not despairing, McGill called to duty Dr. Eigil Pedersen, formerly Dean of Students, to fill the breach.

Pedersen's quiet, removed office from where he directs operations, is tucked away high up on the fifth floor of the F. Cyril James Building. He describes his position as "somewhere in between the Deans and the Principal". His areas of responsibility include the Faculties and Schools, the Libraries and the Centre for Continuing Education. The Vice-Principal also represents McGill's interests in the Quebec educational community.

The following is an edited transcript of an interview with Dr. Pedersen, conducted two weeks ago by Daily reporters Julian Sher and Anna Dowdall.

**Dally:** Since you are a man very high up in the university hierarchy, let's talk a bit about how you view the university's role in society. In a recent interview you talked about the university's "true academic purpose". Could you explain exactly what you meant by that?

**Pedersen:** Well I think basically, at least traditionally, the university has three major functions. One function is as a repository of knowledge, and so we have our

**Dally:** Again, you talked a lot about how the university serves society. Getting back to its service to capitalism, you mentioned how you must get people who are not yet incorporated into society, "assimilated" so to speak. Let's talk first about exactly which kind of people the university serves to assimilate into society... The majority of the working class students who don't go on to university go on to supply the cheap labour force that is so crucial to the Quebec economy.

**Pedersen:** That's an old fashioned idea. The problem is that the cheap labour force is drying up.

**Dally:** They go to fill the ranks of the unemployed, then.

**Pedersen:** Right. That's what you should be talking about.

**Dally:** While the working-class kids go out to be unemployed, then, how does the university serve the middle-class kid that has been channeled through this educational system. How does the university push those kids into what the capitalist system needs at a particular time?

**Pedersen:** I don't think the university consciously serves that. It does, in effect. It has that effect. But it is not consciously trying to do that. I think the university is consciously trying to find a group of students who have certain skills, backgrounds, etc., because the university is made up of individuals who are very much

committed to certain subject areas...

**Dally:** The fact is, it's not important what the individual professor, the department chairman thinks subjectively. Objectively, this is the role the university plays.

**Pedersen:** Objectively, that's happening, right... But if you look at the political positions of most of the people on the staff at McGill you're going to find a lot of people interested in the capitalistic system. I think what you'll find about the majority of them however is that they're simply apolitical, they don't care. What they're really interested in is their subject area... But McGill doesn't have a political stance. McGill, as an institution, I think, is apolitical...

**Dally:** The myth of the objectivity of the university and its apolitical nature is slowly being exploded around the province. Besides all the demonstrations the French students have been having in their universities, there's the Quebec Teachers' Corporation, representing something like 60,000 teachers, which, in its last congress, adopted a policy paper, "The School at the service of the Ruling Class".

**Pedersen:** I have that. I've read it. It sounded just like my lectures in my Sociology of Education course.

**Dally:** If it sounds like your lectures, don't you agree that—

continued on page 8



# notes

## WESTERN MEDIA AND THE THIRD WORLD

Many people would like to think their newspaper is a good source of information. Usually it isn't.

And this applies especially to coverage of the so-called Third World, even if headlines like Fighting Breaks Out in Uganda or UAR Chief in Moscow imply a certain attentiveness to affairs overseas.

However, a recent Swiss university study revealed that among that country's leading newspapers, the journal most concerned with Third World coverage devoted less than 25 percent of its non-advertising lineage to what was happening in developing countries.

Most papers, both French- and German-language, hovered around the ten percent level, all the more remarkable considering Switzerland's self-professed interest in the Third World.

Statistics deceive, and even as large a figure as 25 percent does not tell how the Other Half Lives. In fact, cut off communications relating to war, natural or man-made catastrophes, and events related to some western country, and the figure is pared down to nine percent. The percent is correspondingly smaller in those papers whose original figure was less.

A casual daily inspection of Montreal newspapers would not reveal results sub-

stantially different. What emerges then, is a picture in which Third World countries apparently exhibit more grotesque historical occurrences than the rest of the world.

Even more important, the whole area becomes dehumanized because cultural, personal, technical and sports achievements receive no attention abroad.

The perceptive reader might ask himself the consequences and motivation of such one-sided coverage.

To a certain extent, colonial historical ties determine coverage. Just as one expects increased emphasis on francophone Africa to grace the pages of *Le Devoir*, similarly, Commonwealth bonds explain the stress laid on news from East Africa in the English-language press.

Highlighting stories like the Mau-Mau insurrection of the fifties or South Africa's black puppet king in Lesotho or the maintenance of Voodoo rites in Haiti reaffirm the western world's sense of superiority. Without such a "natural" superiority, the whole colonial era becomes even more unpalatable than it already is.

Biased reporting prevents the Third World countries from being accepted by the old powers as peer members in the world community. In addition, it forestalls for a little while the moral obligation of the exploiting countries to repay their victims in the future. Such coverage, then, is a continuation of the colonial mentality, which refused to recognize native religions and cultures for fear of being displaced.

The impersonality of news reports also reflects the perspective of the developed country: western powers are still primarily interested in the Third World for the raw products, cheap labour and undeveloped markets they provide. The pretence of concern for human affairs never even enters

the reporting picture and the countries are depicted for what they are: objects. The progress and external policies of the countries appear in print so that economic seers can predict financial repercussions.

If the reports on Third World countries usually seem negative, the reader can take some cold comfort in the fact they are not even worse.

Paradoxically, even as capital gains affect coverage, so does individual consciences. This writer personally knows a journalist who refrained from reporting material unfavourable to Tanzania because of the already-tarnished image the country presented in his land. Guilt on the part of the individual reporter, coupled with tentative steps towards foreign-aid by his country result in mollified criticism of Third World régimes, particularly if the economic benefits for the donor country will later be favourable.

Too often in newspapers, the definition of news relies on the shock value or even horrific value of the individual item. This becomes manifest in Third World coverage, and the general effect is to alienate the reader from his class equivalent in the underdeveloped country. On no account can he identify with his counterpart abroad.

It is not necessary to restrict Third World coverage to lists of garish details. The flexibility of the newsfeature as well as the novelty value of the area would permit much greater in-depth study of the Third World—but at the cost of producing too much embarrassing self-examination.

At any rate, don't expect to see accurate reporting on the Third World in your newspaper for quite some time to come.

linda feldman

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

Liberation School protests the savage beating and arrest on September 5 of three students, members of the McGill Student Movement, as a reprehensible act of political repression.

This is not merely a question of a group's right to distribute and sell literature on campus. Since McGill students have been continuously allowed to do so, it is clear that this group was singled out because of the political content of their paper. This brutal tactic of suppression expresses a long and continuing history of political repression against progressive campus groups and individuals. To look upon this incident as "a series of incredible accidents and unfortunate coincidences" is to attempt to cover up the University's true motives.

Given this last horrendous and severe incidence of the University's policy of repression, it is the responsibility of all concerned students to resist political repression and to stand up for the right of students to freely engage in progressive political activity on campus.

## Pedersen . . .

continued from page 7

**Pedersen:** It doesn't sound exactly like—well, first of all, I don't think there is a ruling class in that sense. The way in which it doesn't reflect my lectures is that the book speaks with a kind of familiar language filled with clichés . . .

**Dally:** Could you explain why you don't think that there is a ruling class?

**Pedersen:** I don't think there's a ruling class. I think there's a government, yes, and I think the schools serve the government. Whatever that government will be, the schools will serve it, because they are supported by it, certification is controlled by it, etc., etc. **Dally:** But doesn't the government serve certain corporate interests?

**Pedersen:** I don't think so. I think the government uses certain corporate interests for its own benefit . . . I think most of our governments are pragmatic . . . and if the only way they can get elected next time is to provide 100,000 jobs, and if the only way they can do that is to give control over so many square miles of timber rights to ITT, then they'll do that . . .

**Dally:** Yes, the politicians must get elected. In order to get elected, they must keep the economy going, and in order to do this . . . they must supply the corporations with the money they need, with the grants they need,



and everything else. And also convince the people that they are creating jobs.

However, when you look at, say, what the Quebec government has done, clearly most of the acts passed serve the corporations and not the great mass of the working people.

**Pedersen:** Well they would argue—and I think there is some sense in their argument—that in an immediate sense they are

serving the people by getting the jobs.

**Dally:** But the fact is that unemployment has gone up in Quebec; the government gives \$40 million to ITT to set up a plant that will employ 300 people, while at the same time, ITT lays off 500 people in the same province.

**Pedersen:** Yes, there's a lot of funny business going on. A lot of people are moving out of the province. I understand that Texaco has just moved out, I'm sure the decision was taken in Houston, Texas.

**Dally:** Isn't the exodus of head offices from Montreal indicative of the fact that head offices realize that here's a government that supposedly should be keeping people under control, in order that they can do what they want; and yet, because of the revolts that have been happening in Quebec, because of the changes that are developing in Quebec very rapidly, businesses realize that this is no longer a safe place to invest.

**Pedersen:** I think it's the same

non-ideological, pragmatic decision taken by anybody—

**Dally:** It's non-ideological, yes. The fact is that businesses are out to make money, and Quebec is no longer as safe a place to make money.

**Pedersen:** . . . But I don't see this business of Bourassa consciously serving a ruling class.

**Dally:** It's not a matter of "consciously". Bourassa has to do it, if he is going to stay in office.

**Pedersen:** Well, the net effect is that in relative terms the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. If you want me to say that, I'll say that. And I'll say that one of the reasons for that is that we've got an outmoded system of allocating the resources to the people. I think this must change.

**Dally:** Let's talk a bit about that change.

**Pedersen:** There are two ways it could change. It could change through planning and through gradual reform and if it doesn't happen within a limited, within a reasonable period of time, it will happen through revolution.



## letters

continued from page 6

he has achieved ability in a wide enough area, then he is given a degree.

The course structure paces students in a forced march. The law student becomes a statistic instead of a person, with predictable results. You get a statistical distribution of competence from F to A, rather than competence. I find it shocking that the Law Faculty allows students through with B's and C's. Why aren't they competent enough to bring their students up to the excellence level? Why do we have to have our society saddled with dumb-dumb B and C level lawyers.

To the law students all I can say is this—as long as law is

taught in courses you'll be screwed by your professors, screwed by the Bar, and screwed by your own lack of knowledge when you get out there into the real world and try to make it work.

To the professors I can only react with amusement if they seriously think that chopping off their students at the 3/4 mark instead of the 2/3 mark will do anything at all for the integrity of the law degree.

Donald Kingsbury  
Math Department

### Tenants' Association Clarifies

Sir,

In her desire to be open-minded and impartial, Miss Kneeland bends over backward in accepting the assertions of McColl and Co.,

the managers of McGill housing. Certain precisions must be added to her account to fill in the picture.

At first, it seemed to the tenants at 3575 University that the janitor, Lord, was the major problem, that he charged money for doing services or repairs for which the landlord is usually responsible or neglected for months to make such repairs. But it became quite evident that Mr. Ellison, the McGill housing manager, set such policies and was responsible for the making of repairs. Disgust with management has led to a high turn-over rate in the building with some tenants even abandoning their apartments before their lease was up, thus risking serious legal action by McGill.

The Tenants' Association then decided to approach Mr. McColl, the director of finances at McGill

and the superior of Mr. Ellison, with the petition. Mr. McColl refused to speak to us, calling into question our legitimacy and claiming the building in question to be the best of all those owned by McGill. (It would be interesting to investigate conditions in McGill's other housing.) A lawyer's letter was then sent to Mr. McColl, threatening legal action and demanding the firing of those responsible for the illegal practices and mismanagement.

Mr. McColl acknowledged our letter, claiming ignorance of the problem and promising that "a study would be made". And who does Mr. McColl send to "study" the problem but Mr. Ellison himself! His method of study was to visit those tenants who had signed the petition.

But the threat of legal action

had produced quite noticeable results. Those signing the petition finally had repairs or replacements carried out which earlier had been neglected for months. The practice of charging money for making repairs or for opening doors if one's keys had been forgotten has been stopped. McGill has thus safely defused the issue for the time being without recognizing the legitimacy of the tenants' petition. The same problems could crop up again in a few months if the tenants remain isolated as before.

If tenants in McGill's other buildings have experienced similar problems as those at 3575 University, they are invited to contact the Tenants' Association at 845-7679.

Klaas Bylsma

Centre-City Tenants' Association

## Law...

continued from page 1

should spend on each question.

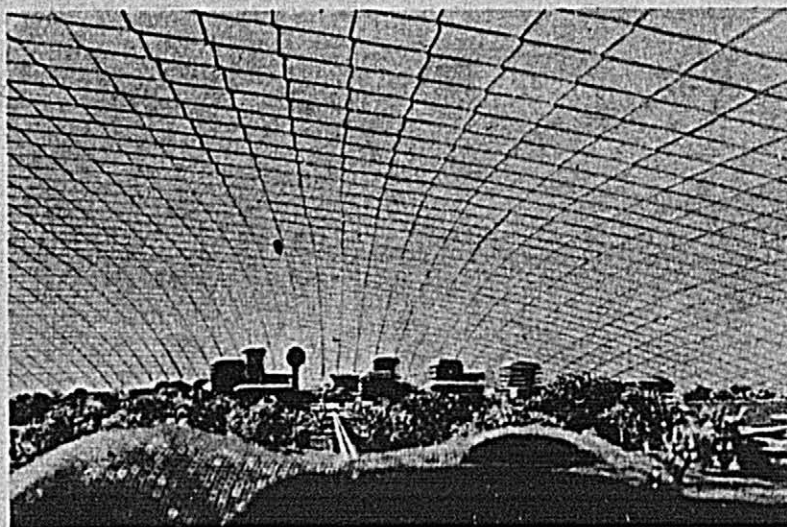
After the demonstration in front of the Palais de Justice, most of the demonstrators met at the Université de Montréal, and discussed various short and long-term tactics. The short-term tactics examined included boycotting the next set of Bar exams; applying pressure on all lawyers; sending open letters to newspapers condemning the bar exams; providing information to CEGEP students; making telephone calls to "concerned authorities;" and forming a group to handle negotiations with the bar.

Long-range tactics included replacing the bar exams with a four year training period for law students that would be much more practically oriented (for example, introducing practical clinics to complement theoretical course work). Students would be evaluated continuously by their professors during the year. Such a suggestion would be in contrast to the present system which stresses memorization of material.

By tonight law students hope to have a definite plan of a action and to be organized within a common front. A meeting with Quebec Minister of Justice Jerome Choquette has already been arranged for this evening.

Some students are hoping for the implementation of Bill 250 which will establish a government committee to oversee all Quebec Professional groups including the Bar Association. They feel government control of the legal profession is the only way to rectify the unyielding stance of the Bar.

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# A glance at the athletic scene

by gina widawski

The athletic program is off to a fine start as the second week begins. Already, we have had a great response to the activities which have already started. We have additional information for you this week so for those of you who didn't read last Tuesday's issue, get your copy now to find out what's going on this week. Intercollegiate sports are underway as well as intramurals. Registration for the instructional program begins this week. Clubs are yet to be fully organized. Again, thanks for your support!

## INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

### Coed

Figure skating is a new program this week. Register Oct. 10, am at Winter Stadium. All other classes will begin the week of October 2. Contact Bob Dubeau or Rick Morgan for definite days, times and class locations of all instructional programs.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE

### Men

All those interested in playing tennis or bowling should contact Bob Dubeau, room six, Currie Gym as soon as possible.

First home game for the McGill Redmen football team will begin two pm, Sept. 30 against Loyola. Everyone is welcomed to come out and support their team!

### Women

The McGill White field hockey

team plays the Pioneers at home while the Reds play the Vagabonds 'B' at D'Auteil Park on Sept. 30. Meanwhile, the ski team is challenging the ice hockey team during the jogging marathon in October. Everyone must get in shape, including the men!

Five new sports will be starting; diving, Sept. 20, six pm at the Currie Pool; fencing, after Thanksgiving (Oct. 9); ice hockey, first week of October for land training; tennis (tournament), by Sept. 26, sign-up at Currie Gym; and synchronized swimming, Sept. 20, seven pm, Weston Pool.

### Coed

The ski team will be holding a meeting this Wednesday, Sept. 27 at five pm, in the Gym. Contact Debbie Davis, 931-2312.

## INTRAMURALS

### Men

For the volleyball faculty league all entries close Oct. 10.

All entries for the volleyball faculty league close Oct. 10

## CURRIE POOL HOURS

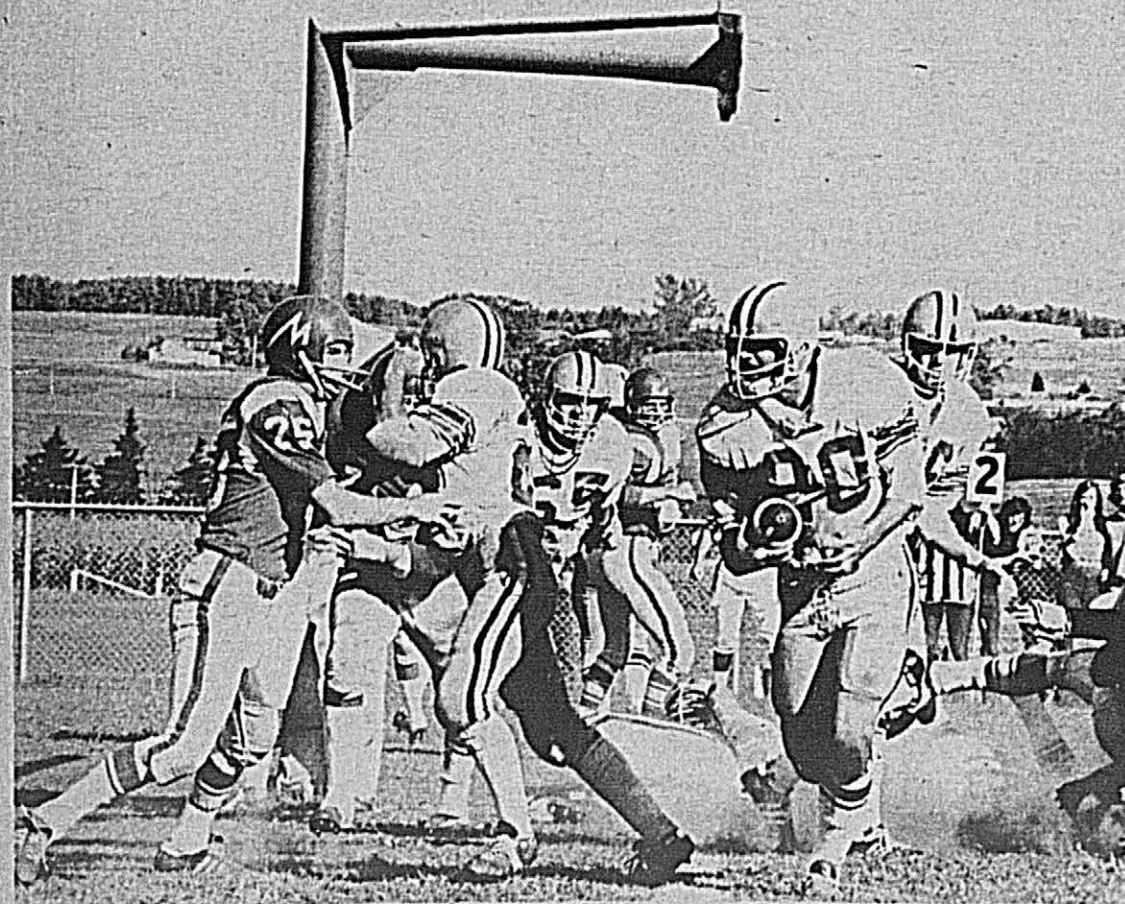
Varsity swimming hours are from four-thirty to five-thirty pm and from five to six pm Mondays and Fridays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from six to seven pm are the times for varsity water polo. The pool is available to McGill students except for these activities or when faculty of education classes are running.

## GENERAL RECREATION

Facilities are available for your own recreation. Coed badminton is being offered Thursday evenings from seven-thirty to ten pm with Tuesday evenings also being a possibility. Gymnastics will be starting soon in the Gymnastics Room, Monday and Wednesday, five-seven pm in the Currie Gym. The Winter Stadium is now opened Monday evenings nine to eleven pm and Saturday evenings nine to ten-thirty pm. The squash and tennis courts are opened daily; squash, nine-fifteen am-ten pm and tennis, nine am until dusk. Table tennis is also available in the judo room. Check the bulletin board for scheduled swimming hours. One gym will always be kept opened for general recreation. Squash, badminton, and basketball equipment may be signed out.

## Basketball

Basketball tryouts commence next Monday, September 25, at 5:30 pm in the Currie gym. There will be a team meeting of all players before the practice, at 5 pm in lecture room G/20, opposite the general athletics office.



daily photo by jean-michel joffe

Mike Bookalam going in for the major for Bishop's in last Saturday's football game.



## MCGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

### NEED \$ \$ \$

The McGill Intramural Sports Department is now accepting applications from qualified students for the following part-time positions:

Referee in Chief — Intramural Football  
Referee in Chief — Intramural Basketball  
Referee in Chief — Intramural Volleyball  
Referee in Chief — Intramural Ice Hockey  
Equipment Manager — Intramural Ice Hockey  
Referee in Chief — Intramural Floor Hockey  
Referee in Chief — Intramural Broomball  
Referee in Chief — Intramural Waterpolo  
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Tennis  
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Badminton  
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Squash  
Tournament Supervisor — Intramural Table Tennis

Interested candidates are asked to pick-up an application from the Intramural Office, room 6, in the Currie Gym.



## MCGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

### NEED \$ \$ \$

REFEREES and LINESMEN are urgently needed for the Intramural Football Season.

Officials Clinic will be held on Tuesday, September 26 at 5:00 p.m. in the Student Lounge, room G18, of the Currie Gym.

Sign Up at the Intramural Office, room 6, in the Gym.

# women's sports

## RECREATION—INSTRUCTION—COMPETITION

### ARCHERY—TENNIS—KEEP FIT

Organizational meetings to decide on class times. Meet with the instructor as follows:

Archery: Tues. Sept. 26—1:15 P.M. Currie Gym, Room G 20

Tennis: Wed. Sept. 27—1:15 P.M. Weston Pool Lounge

Keep-Fit: Thurs. Sept. 28—1:15 P.M. Currie Gym, Room G 20

JUDO INSTRUCTION—register at first meeting dressed for activity. Wed. Sept. 27th—7:30 P.M. Currie Gym, Wrestling Room.

MODERN DANCE—register Mon. Sept. 25th 6:15 to 8:30 P.M. at Currie Gym Dance Studio for all classes, which will be held Mon. 6:15 & 8:00 P.M., Wed. 6:15 & 8:00 and Friday 6:15 P.M.

FENCING INSTRUCTION & CLUB—register Tues. 6:30 to 8:30 P.M. at Currie Gym Fencing Room for all classes, which will be held Tues. & Thurs. 6:30 & 7:30. Club at 7:30 P.M. Beginners and fencers welcome.

INTRAMURAL FIELD HOCKEY COMPETITION—Deadline for Team entry now extended to Mon. Sept. 25th—12 noon. Tournament Round Robin starts Tues. Sept. 26 at 7:00 P.M. on Middle Field near Winter Stadium, behind Currie Gym.

Games will be Tues., Wed., & Thurs., 7-9 P.M. Phone your name in to 392-4547 JOGGING MARATHON—"Move it around the Track" Sept. 25th to Oct. 4th for your faculty, fraternity or residence. Points—1 per mile (four laps) or 1/10 pt. for a gym lap; 1 participation point to all who jog. Sign up on record sheet in locker room Currie Gym.

SOCCER INTRAMURAL—Register teams or individual names with Secretary, Currie Gym Room 33 before Sept. 29th Friday. Tournament starting Oct. 10—7:00 P.M. Middle Field near Winter Stadium behind Currie Gym.

FIELD HOCKEY—Practices and Team Try-outs on Mon. & Tues. 5:00 to 7:00 P.M. and Thurs. 7:30-8:30 A.M. Lower Campus. New members welcome. For information: Nikkie Fournier 843-7842 or Josephine Fiske 392-4547

COURSES IN AIKIDO, YOGA, SCUBA, REDCROSS INSTRUCTOR'S—Register at Men's Intramural office, Currie Gym. Phone 392-4730.

AQUATICS COURSES—WESTON POOL: Register this week at time of your choice. Take bathing suite and cap. Towels & lockers supplied.

General Swimming—Mon. 12:15; Tues. 12:15 & 7:15; Wed. 12:15 & 5:00 Thur. 12:15 & 7:15; Fri. 1:15 Red Cross: Beginners & Junior—Mon., Tues., Wed., & Thurs. 12 noon. Intermediate & Senior—Mon. 6; Tues. 2; Thur. 12:30. Leaders' Courses (new listing) Mon. 6 & Thur. 2:00. Royal Lifesaving—Bronze Tues. 12:30; Wed. 5:00; & Thur. 12:30. Bronze Cross Tues. 3:30; Thur. 12:30. Award of Merit & Distinction Tues. 3:30; Thur. 12:30. Synchro (Star Program) Mon. 1; Wed. 7:00 & Fri. 1:00

SYNCHRO CLUB—New member welcome—Wed. 7:00 P.M. Weston Pool. Also meets Mon. & Fri. 1:00

SWIM TEAM—Those interested in Women's Swim Team (speed): Special meeting Tuesday, Sept. 27th at 12:30 Currie Gym, Room G 20. Tell your friends—The Canadian Inter-Collegiate are being held in Calgary.

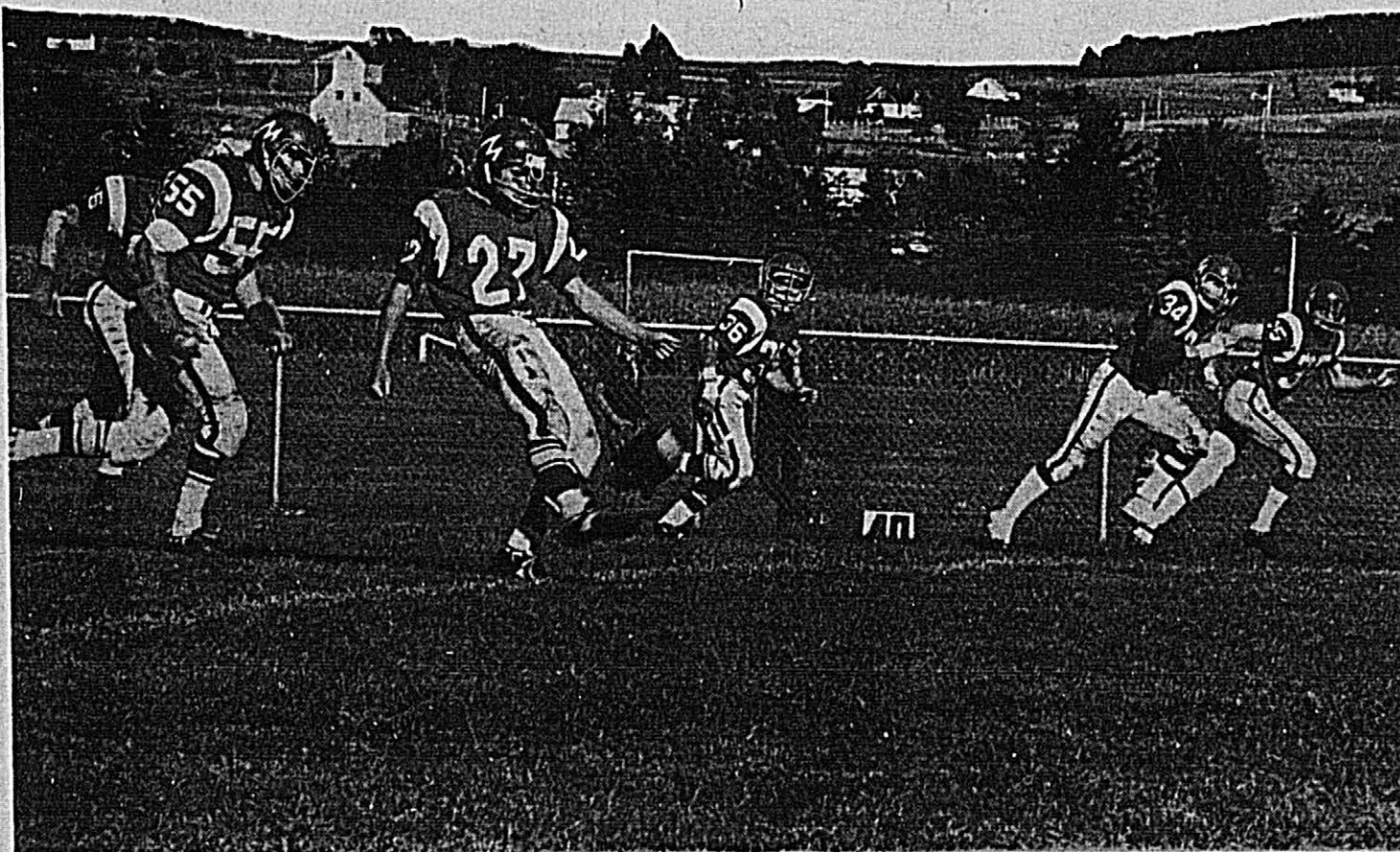
DIVING CLUB—Mon. 6:00 P.M. Meet the Coach in Women's Locker Room, Currie Gym. Bring your suits.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Sign up for Intramural Tennis Tournament in Women's Locker Rm., Currie by Sept. 28th. Winner receives Martin Trophy. If interested in Tennis Team phone Josephine Fiske 392-4547.

Would you like to help Women's sports? Apply for one of the following positions:  
Sports Reporters for the Daily  
Manager of a Team  
Secretary, Intramural Committee  
Secretary, Extramural Committee  
Organizer of a special event  
Co-ordinator of Coed-Rec Event.



# Sports



daily photos by Jean-michel Joffe

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON** started out well for Chris Rumble and the Redmen. At the end of the first quarter they were leading Bishop's 10-0 at Lennoxville in their first regular season game.....

## Redmen blunder to 36-24 loss

by Matthew MacFarlane  
and Alan Bayless

Mistakes... That was the story and the final count was McGill's seven turnovers and Bishop's none.

Numerous miscues were the order of the day for the Redmen as they lost four fumbles and had three passes picked off.

And it didn't stop there. Normally sure-handed receivers like Frank Belvedere were inordinately inept at their specialty, that being to catch the ball. The breakdown continued at the running back position as both Don Cowie and Chris Rumball fumbled. The ground game was especially ineffectual in the second half.

Defensively, the pass rush failed to nail Bishop's quarterbacks Munzar and MacDonald except when the blitz was utilized. Although the defensive backfield was beaten infrequently (only 130 yards allowed) they succumbed at crucial moments, with the main Bishop's culprit Phil Oughton. Mostly however, it was a team loss and not a series of individual breakdowns. In the words of numerous Redmen players, it was a case of mental mistakes.

George Gaty's fumble on the opening kickoff, set Bishop's up on McGill's 33 yard line. However, the defense held and the Redmen went on to rack up a first quarter lead of 10 points on a touchdown pass to Trevor Campbell and a field goal by Chris Rumball.

Bishop's closed the gap by seven before half time when Don Cowie fumbled inside his own ten yard line. This set a touchdown pass to Oughton. After that it was all down hill. A twelve play march from the second-half kickoff, capped by Mike Bookalam's first of two touchdowns put the Galtors ahead 14-10. Shortly after, Bishop's began another touchdown drive, kept alive by two 15 yard penalties. This march was finished off by Bookalam's second score on a 32 yard ramble around end.

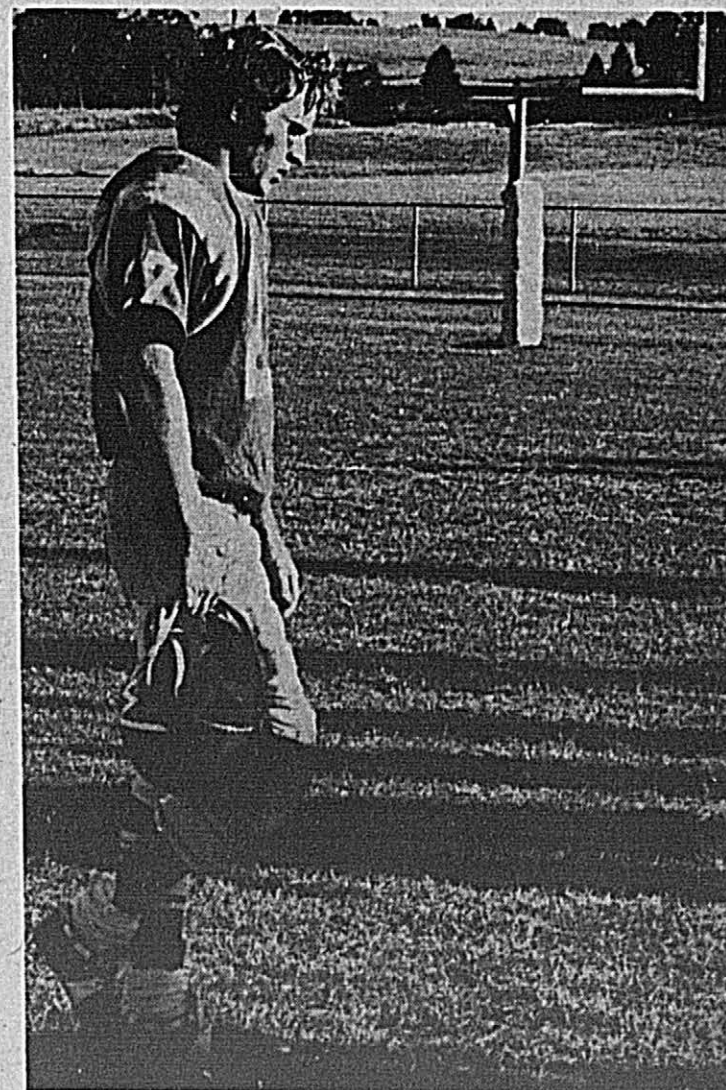
McGill drew close on a beautiful 53 yard pass and run to Frank Belvedere, which narrowed the score to 21-17. But in the fourth quarter Bishop's pulled away again on a razzle-dazzle reverse to Oughton, good for a 33 yard major.

On the ensuing kickoff, Bishop's notched a single point. Less than

three minutes later, Bishop's big defensive end Jack Latter salted the game away. Rushing on an attempted screen pass, he put up his arms to block the throw and found the ball stuck in his hands. The latter then rambled 5 yards to the end zone and Bishop's led 35-17.

McGill's final touchdown came much too late to make any difference. After Cowie powered in from the 5, two short kicks failed to click, as they didn't cover the required ten yards before they were pounced on. Bishop's added a single on a booming punt by Sandy Baptist to round out the scoring.

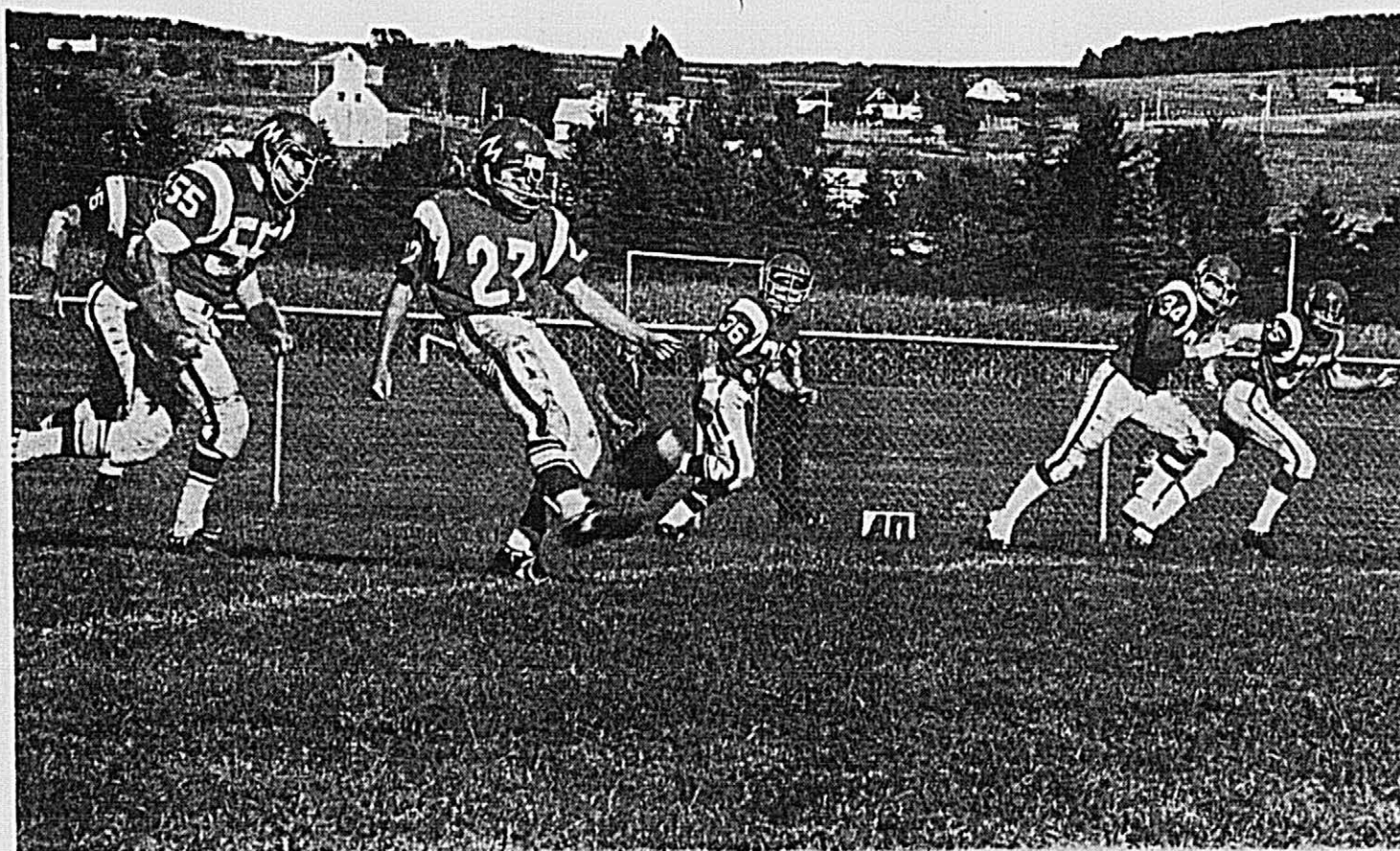
All in all it was a disappointing first game for the Redmen. However they can derive some solace from the fact that they were not so much beaten by Bishop's as beaten by their own mistakes. The talent is there, and what remains is to eliminate the turnovers. This commentary of the game would not be complete without some mention of the referees who did more flag-work than Betsy Ross in handing out 240 yards in penalties.



.....however too many Redmen miscues cost our heroes the victory. Final score: Bishop's 36, McGill 24.



# Sports



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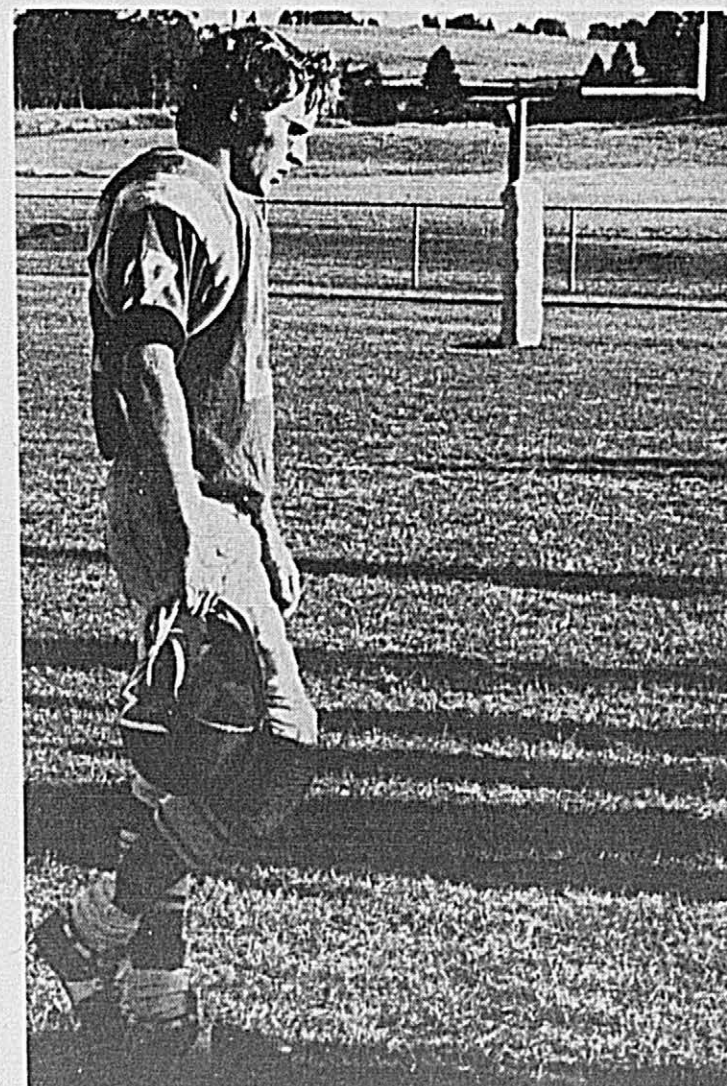
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